THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

{ CLUBS—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE. }

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853. WHOLE NO. 1691.

Choice Poetry.

SONG.

BY MARIA LOWELL.

Oh, bird, then dartest to the sun
When morning lemons first spring,
And I, like thee, would swiftly run,
As sweetly would I sing.

Thy burning heart doth draw thee up
Into the source of fire;
Then dividest from its glowing cup
And quenchest thy desire.

Oh, dew, thou dropest all to earth
And pracest at the ground,
Yet, when the morning comes, I know
Thou never canst be found.
I would that mine had been by birth,
Then I, without a sigh,
Might sweep the night through on the earth,
To waken in the sky.

Oh, slender, to little tender sheep,
Pastured in fields of blue,
While storm and stars your fold can keep
And guard, obeyed one!
Let me, too, follow in the train
That flocks across the night,
Or linger on the open plain
With new stars flowers white.

Oh, singing winds, that wander far
To whence soon or latter,
And finely part, I say me and more
Along the heeding dome,
I often listen to your song,
Yet never hear you say
One word of all the happy words
That shine so far away.

For they are free, as all are free,
And bird and dew and light,
Can dart upon the azure sea
And roam me to my sight.
Oh, would the dawn had been my birth,
Then I, without a sigh,
Might sweep the night through on the earth,
To waken in the sky.

Literary Gem.

Original Novelet.

THE LOST HEIRESS:
A STORY OF HOWLET HALL.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
AUTHOR OF "THE CLOUD OF CLIFTON," "SHANNONDALE," "THE DESERTED WIFE," ETC., ETC., ETC.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XXIX.

"Now—
Now—
Now—"

In the meeting, Mr. Hunter and her beautiful daughter sat together in the chamber that had been appropriated to them. It seemed such a pleasant apartment, that I may be pardoned for describing it. It was on the second floor of the house, and had two windows with a lofty, casious room, with four high windows—two on each end—and a door in the middle of the south side entered. These windows were heavily curtained with thin drapery, lined with dark green silk, and trimmed with cords and tassels, allowing more curtain of each lace. The hangings of the bedsteads, and the coverings of the lounging chairs and a sofa, were of the same material and color. The elegant furniture was of solid rosewood, and the floor was covered with lace, lined with blue silk. And the style of the carpet—in the form of a wreath, composed of violets, over a white ground. The dressing-closet, wardrobe, washstand, little table, were of the same rich wood, and highly finished. A few elegantly looking pictures adorned the walls, and a small looking glass stood upon the mantle-piece. A glowing coal fire, in a polished steel grate, completed the comfort of the room. The low, modern chair was drawn up to the fire, and Mrs. Hunter sat in it, with her daughter on a low ottoman close around her waist, never tired of caressing her, never weary of contemplating her, ever wishing a deeper and nearer and more endearing the joy of possessing her. Cooling her fingers through the soft, glistening tresses, the baby murmured:

"Strange, I have thought to see my boy but child, and now I have found a daughter, and perfectly true. When I first saw you, little one! when looking up from my chessboard in the Sunday-school room, I felt something in that face of yours that I could not resist, and I felt upon you, and I said to myself, 'I will be friends with that child.' And I was, and I am intimate—that was my term—that was all myself. Your eyes had the very most expressive that they had always reminded me of an infant on my bosom, when waking up from your infant slumbers you would look and open your eyes, and wonder, and then try to me with a questioning, loving, trusting look, and not knowing what it was—but something that was in the Sunday-school, I felt that they were the same eyes

Original Sketches.

FRAGMENTS OF '76.

TRANSCRIBED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER FROM THE UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS OF EYE-WITNESSES.

NUMBER VI.

While the British forces and their Hessian allies were in comfortable quarters, sheltered from the inclemency of the weather by substantial walls and wood fuel in the city of Philadelphia, and Washington, with his ragged-looking Continentals, was exposed to the fury of the elements in the rude and hastily constructed huts at Valley Forge, many of the inhabitants of the country, whose residence was within the camp of the patriots, although friendly to the cause of liberty, were sometimes driven, through a pressing want of many of the necessaries of life, to venture, by eluding the American sentries and outposts, to enter the city with such surplus produce of their farms as would be most acceptable to the officers and men in the enemy's ranks.

When they could succeed in carrying to the city, butter, eggs, poultry, veal, or indeed any article either of fresh or salt provision, it was purchased with avidity, and paid for in hard cash. Whereas, for the same articles sold in the American camp, they received in payment nothing but Continental currency. And this medium of exchange, even then, was depreciated much below its nominal value. Still, to do them justice, their conduct was not so much occasioned by the mere love of lucre, as by a hope of obtaining the means of paying for salt, and such other articles as long and habitual use had made more precious than money; or as the interrupted indulgence in them had rendered them, if not essential to existence, at least indispensable to the enjoyment of the common comforts of life.

The young women of that time, exhibited quite as much heroism in these attempts to procure family necessaries and comforts, as any of the other sex. Though in fact it is highly probable they did not incur as great risks as would have been encountered by their fairer and tenderer sex, as we may presume they would be treated with more indulgence.

On one occasion, a young woman had found her way in town, either by having procured as a horse from some American scout that was sent to pass the Continental outposts, or by eluding them. She had found ready sale or barter for her commodities, and was returning, her pockets heavily laden with salt and other precious things, when she was stopped by two British dragoons, who seemed to be clearly of the opinion that she was too well loaded to be permitted to continue her journey outside the city quarters. They compelled her to dismount, and very unceremoniously took her load of goods, whilst they should be engaged in making a thorough examination of the contents of her wallets.

She was, in common with all the country females of those days, a perfect adept in the equestrian art. Her father also had attained great eminence as a breeder of the best stock in the State. His knowledge in matters relative to animals of the best kind. This had enabled her to become as accurate a judge of the points of a fine race nag, for speed and bottom, as she was skilful in his management under the saddle.

While the dragoons had their attention absorbed in the examination of her items of freight her practised eyes had quickly and thoroughly scanned the two animals that had been so unceremoniously committed to her for safe keeping, and she had formed a correct judgment of their respective merits, as regarded their capabilities for speed and endurance. Unconscious of the dragoons, she found means to rest herself securely on the back of the steed to which she gave the preference, and setting the other at liberty to pursue his own inclinations, she took French leave, putting her heretofore immovably on his metal, and urging him to his utmost speed.

The cavaliers were utterly confounded at this unexpected turn of affairs. And while one was endeavoring to secure the remaining load, the other called loudly on her to stop, threatening to shoot her instantly if she did not obey his angry summons to return. But her determination seemed to supplicate her to stay her course, promising to return everything to her, and permit her to continue her journey unmolested.

She was so regardless of their threats to shoot, as she was of their promises to return to the city and return. She felt certain that the rapid motion of her mare placed her in security from their pistols, and that her steed was the equal, if not superior, of both the cavaliers' steeds; so soon enable her to pass out of sight of her journey, she had measured the other horse and was giving chase. These calculations were verified by the result. For though the man, as soon as he could recover and mount the beast, used all his energy in the pursuit, he dropped behind a fast that he was soon convinced the effort to overtake her was useless, and gave it over in despair.

How the dragoon accounted to his superiors for the loss of his steed, is unknown. But both must have felt extensively mortified at being thus overreached by a country lass, and no doubt felt small and cheap when making their report, at least if they gave a full and accurate narrative of the affair.

It my memory is correct, the Romans carried an equestrian statue in honor of some one of the young virgins, who, with others of her age and sex, daughters of some of the principal citizens, were on a certain occasion to consist of their country's enemies as hostages, for acting as escapade of contributing to their safety, by coming back into the Tyber; in which act being followed by her companions, they passed the river in safety, and rejoined their countrymen. On her service did not draw run till she reached Washington's quarters, where she delivered the horse, with all its equipments, consisting of a military saddle, bridle, holster cases, and a pair of good pistols.

The Commander-in-Chief was much surprised at her performance, and after paying many compliments to her on her self-possession and fortitude, and on the dexterity and cleverness with which she had performed a feat so extraordinary for a female, he ordered several fine pounds to be paid to her for the horse and accoutrements. The captain created much surprise, and was for some time a favorite topic of conversation, both in the army and amongst the citizens in general. In my boyhood it was in the mouths of many of the inhabitants of that part of the country, and only died very gradually away as one after another of the contemporaries of the heroine died, or seceded in the dark and narrow house, the receptacle of all that is to earth earthy.

The dragoons perhaps thought the good turn of which she had been instrumental unworthy of notice, to be sure have run off with the horse by inclination escaping at full speed—such an occasion being very likely to strike his spirit, and call forth the active exertion of his locomotive faculties. But this as it may, he found his way home on the next day, still wearing his saddle and bridle, but minus the valises and precious city commodities, to procure which had been her inducement to incur the labor and danger of the journey.

Should any of my readers be astonished at the fact of a female riding at full speed on a man's saddle, and be inclined to regard it with incredulity, I can assure such that I have seen, on various occasions, young girls mount a horse that might be standing equipped for the accommodation of a male rider, and gallop in part sport forth and back the length of a long turnpike, until tired because weary of the exercise, without regarding such performances either as extraordinary or hazardous.

UNCLE WILLIE.

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* Her name was Tacy Richardson.

TARRIER ACCIDENT.—Cobbett, in his paper, once told the following story of the American:

"—I am for American Independence; but with a navy fit to meet us in war, without more seamen than is made by bailing-boats more, when they got into a country or engaged. These Yankees have an education wonderfully well calculated to make them seamen in the event of war. I never saw one of them in my life, man or boy, almost at any living thing without toiling it. A Yankee cannot drive his gig at anything, nearly but he made a calculation of the value of the thing, and if that value does not exceed the value of the powder and the shot, the gun remains with the charge in it until something presents itself of value surpassing that of the charge. Everything is useless, and gets rot, rust, and other things: the land itself, they say, must cease the number of shot they put into the gun, and will put in more than they think the carriage of the animal will pay for, having a good pride."

A waggish fellow somewhat troubled with an impediment in his speech, whose quips and quibbles have been rehished by many of us, while one day sitting at a public table, had occasion to use a pepper-box. After shaking it with all due vehemence, and turning it in various ways, he found that the pepper was in needless incident to come forth, and he exclaimed, with a facetious grin: "I this pepp-per is something bidbid itself." "Why no!" interrogated a neighbor. "It has a pe-pe-pepper-dodge, I say," was the reply.

CAPTAIN ISEMBART.—A Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Atlas says:

"I learned to-day from a junior officer of the 3d Regiment of Zouaves, who is on his way home with his wife, and children, on furlough, some very particulars concerning the conduct of Capt. Isembart. It appears that Capt. Captain acted very differently from what I originally stated, and that he was not guilty of cowardice in the face of the enemy. He was, however, when called to account for his conduct before various courts and double dismissed, he insisted on appearing at each, and was finally restored to his command. He was killed at Solferino, and his men until Kosuta was delivered up, he seemed furious for the fight. All his orders in getting the steamers would give the Austrians, would on danger him too much; and so he intended first to fire a broadside, and then, instead of at once engaging the Austrian frigate, attack them fore and aft, and board her, vessel in hand. This was all bravado. There is nothing in vessels, he would be safe enough; without that manœuvre, the steamers would have run the vessels. He had previously cast his anchor across the stern of the Austrian frigate, so as to hold it in position to facilitate the quick movements which he intended to make in boarding. The Austrians, looking for the aid of their consorts, would have made a bloody struggle on the deck of their frigate."

DAVID AND THE PSALMS.—What a view of his influence is given by thinking of the hosts who have moved by his Psalms in a year, or a month, or a single day! If it be said that the power expressed in never lost, and the vibrations of every word ring eternally through the all-pervading air. If, too, be the existence that dwells in the tones of the Hebrew harp and the words of the Hebrew minstrel. Can it be true, we ask, hear, the whole Psalter is many times repeated by men, and the whole earth thus rings with the soul's immortal chants. Could he listen to the sounds that are borne on the winds of the winter's storm, or spread, when the sunshine is broken by shippers or solitary devotees. Let the strain linger, when she was stopped by the British troops, north continually, when drums shall beat and cannons sound no more. Let the strain continue, when the last tear falls on the world's mourners, and vesper, monday, midnight hymn. And every succeeding note be the echo of the last, and lose it on the everlasting current of vibration:

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—Jack Spratt could eat no fat. His wife could eat no lean. A party last night, and was introduced to Miss P——, the handsomest girl you ever saw. In the moment your back is turned she will be making faces at your head.

—If you wish to be happy, keep busy. Idleness is harder work than ploughing, a great deal. There is more fun in sweating or hoeing than there is in yawning a century.

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—Answering passers by to what they deem insult or continuously, appears to us undesirable. In New York, it seems, there is an especial ordinance upon the subject, which says:

"If a person shall be concerned or instrumental in collecting or promoting any assemblage of persons, without purpose of, or for public worship or exhortation, in the Park or Battery, or any of the municipal squares, or of any other ground in the City of New York, laid out and appropriated for the recreation of the people, every person shall be punished by a penalty of twenty-five dollars."

We think that this is a good regulation for public worship, but the principle of it applies equally to political meetings; and we have little doubt that the Croton would soon drive the Mayor to the assertion of the general principle, that no meetings in the public streets or public parks could be held, except by general consent, expressed or implied. For what is intended for the general use, cannot rightfully be appropriated for private purposes by a few, to the inconvenience of the many. Upon this principle, in fact, Mr. Parsons was not preaching in the street, or on any public ground, but in a ship-yard, which was private property, by the consent of the owner. And this makes all the difference between right and wrong, in the conduct of Mayor Wentzell.

The duty of the Mayor, in this juncture, is very clear. He is bound to protect the peaceful and noiseless at such meetings, in the exercise of their undoubted rights. And, because there are ruffians, slightly disposed to interrupted for private purposes by a few, to the inconvenience of the many, it does not by any means follow that Mr. Parsons was not preaching in the street, or on any public ground, but in a ship-yard, which was private property, by the consent of the owner. And this makes all the difference between right and wrong, in the conduct of Mayor Wentzell.

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HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THIS POST ARE ENTIRELY ORIGINAL FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the POST are $2, if paid in advance—$2.50 if not paid in advance. For $5 in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms at Clubs, to be paid in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies, - - - $6.00 Per Annum.
8 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) - $12.00 "
12 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) - $18,00 "
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) - $25,00 "

AMENDING TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money for one name to the POST, and wishing names to it at the same rate, provided the Club is not filled when their subscription to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, and at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible for each of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

A NEW AGENT.—We solicit the co-operation of any friend who may have no collecting agent in his town. We will send him a specimen copy, and please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it be-after sent to.

We trust our old friends the Post Masters will exert themselves and get up large Clubs. or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our low terms for Clubs, they will still oblige our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to do so.

THE COMING YEAR.

As we omit our Prospectus this week, owing to the pressure of commercial matter, in our Ad., upon our columns, we may simply re-state the leading features for the coming year, for the benefit of strangers who may chance to see this number of our paper.

Our contributors will be the following brilliant array of writers—with all of whom positive arrangements have been made:

Mrs. Southworth. Emerson Bennett.
Grace Greenwood. Mrs. Denison and Fanny Fern.

In our first paper of January next—whether "The Lost Heiress" shall or shall not be concluded at that time—we shall commence the publication of

THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS,

Written expressly for the Post, by Emerson Bennett, author of "Viola." "Clara Moreland," "The Forged Will," &c.

This we design following by another novelet called

THE STEP MOTHER.

By Mrs. Mary A. Denison, author of "Home Scenes and Home Hearts," "Forest Exile," &c.

We also have the promise of a number of

SKETCHES BY GRACE GREENWOOD

Whose brilliant pen will be almost exclusively employed upon the Post and her own little paper for children.

We have made arrangements also for a series of

NEW SERIES OF SKETCHES,

By FANNY FERN.

We expect to receive contributions likewise by Fanny Fern—as well as the series by Grace Greenwood—in the early numbers of the coming year.

Ned Buntline, whose fascinating works are being rapidly republished in England, also will maintain his old and pleasant connection with the Post. The next story from her gifted pen will be entitled

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER:
OR, THE FATAL VOW.

In addition to the above splendid array of novelists and sketches—we have made arrangements for a series of letters from Washington, and correspondence from Europe, &c. This will include a series of LETTERS FROM HAVANA, by Mrs. HENRIETTA Irvington, of the Southern States, customs, scenery, &c., of British Guiana. Mr. Denison, American Consul to British Guiana, also has promised us some interesting descriptions of the South American world.

Engravings, Choice Selections, Agricultural Articles, the News, Commercial Reports, &c., &c., will be given as heretofore. And in view of the above attractions, involving a large outlay of money, we feel emboldened in making a request of old friends of the Post, and in soliciting a continuance of their favors. We have received from our correspondents in years past. It needs but a proper recommendation of the Post to neighbors and friends, to secure to us that during the next year, which to the grand total of one hundred thousand subscribers. With less than that number we are assured now not to be satisfied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. D. We know nothing about the Rev. Mr. ——, probably the S. A. would tell you about it.

Mrs. E. S. H. Your lines are very good, but we cannot find room for them. Many thanks for your favor.

Mrs. C. H. Your communication was received, but by some accident we have mislaid it. Please send it again.

Mrs. E. Your favor is received, and we will attend to your request.

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SATURDAY EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853.

Congressional News

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

On the 12th, Mr. Bright offered a resolution, which was adopted, altering the rules by changing the numbers of fourteen of the principal committees from five to six members.

Mr. Bright submitted a list of the standing committees, which was adopted. The following are the principal committees. The first named is Chairman:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglass, Slidell, Clayton, Weller, Everett.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Bright, Gwin, Pearce, Norris, Badger.

On Commerce—Messrs. Hamlin, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Stuart, Seward, Clay, Benjamin.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Wright, Allen, Fish, Butler, Dixon.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Dodge, of Iowa, Stuart, Johnson, Foot, Walker, Clayton.

Mr. Seward gave notice of his intention to offer a bill to aid the State of New York in constructing a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Several petitions were presented, asking for the establishment of a cheap rate of Ocean Postage.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution calling upon the President to communicate all the correspondence, if any, between the British Government and United States, &c., &c., in relation to the treaty of Washington, of July 4, 1850. Agreed to.

Mr. Dodge offered a resolution ordering the election of a Printer. Adopted, and the Senate proceeded to a vote, with the following result:—Armstrong 17; Beverly Tucker 25; Gales & Seaton 1. Mr. Tucker was, therefore, declared elected.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution directing the printing of 10,000 copies of the obituary addresses delivered on the occasion of the death of Vice President King. Adopted.

The Chair presented resolutions and proceedings of public meetings of merchants of the city of New York, held in October last, signed by G. B. Lamar, Chairman; Ely Hoppock, N. T. Hubbard and James Lee, Vice Chairman; and C. G. Gunther, Secretary, protesting against the course pursued by the National Administration, relative to the removal of Greene C. Bronson, and of its interference in the local parties of a State. The resolutions denounce the act of the Secretary of the Treasury as one of usurpation worthy of a despotism, and deserving only the unqualified condemnation of all free citizens. Laid on the table.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting lands to California, to aid in the construction of a Railroad, and made some remarks, stating his position on the subject of grantings for this purpose, and the necessity of having a railroad to the Pacific.

On his motion the Homestead Bill was referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill granting land to Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State. In so doing, he took occasion to say that in all matters of public interest he voted the sen-

...

providing that the President cause a sword to be presented to him. Referred.

Mr. Yates offered a preamble and resolution, asserting the construction of railroads through the territories of the United States to be imperiously demanded for the safe and rapid transportation of the mails and munitions of war, public moneys, troops, &c., and setting forth that, whereas the people are favorable to the construction of such a road from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, regarding it in a political, financial, and social aspect; and whereas such a road is necessary to unite the extremes of the Union—therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Congress, as soon as it can be done, from the reports of surveys ordered at the last Congress as to the best practicable route, to pass an act for the early commencement and speedy completion of such a road.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the resolutions were laid on the table. Yeas, 119; nays, 68.

Then adjourned.

On the 14th, Mr. Benton stated that by courtesy he was appointed the Chairman of the Military Committee, but while he was willing to serve on that committee, he felt it inconvenient to discharge the duties of that post. He had, therefore, declined, and the committee had appointed Mr. Bissell as Chairman.

Mr. Norton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to report a bill, as soon as practicable, for the completion of the public works for which appropriations were made by the last Congress.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 102 yeas, and nays 75.

Yeas—Messrs. Ashe, Bailey, of Ga.; Bayly, of Va.; Banks, Jr., Bacher, Bissell, Bliss, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Brooks, Caskie, Christman, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Craige, Curtis, Cutting, Davis, of Ind.; Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Drum, Edgarton, Edmundson, Elliott, Ellison, Faulkner, Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Harris, of Ala.; Hastings, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Hughes, Johnson, Jones, of N. Y.; Jones, of Tenn.; Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsley, McDonald, McDougal, McNair, Mace, Maxwell, Mayall, Miller, of Ind.; Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Oliver, of N. Y.; Orr, Packer, Peck, Peckham, Perkins, Perkins, Jr., Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Puryear, Reese, Ritchie, of Ohio; Robbins, Jr., Ruffin, Seymour, Shannon, Shaw, Skelton, Snodgrass, Stanton, of Ky.; Stephens, of Ga.; Stevens, Macy, Stratton, Straub, Stuart, of Ohio; Stuart, of Mich.; Taylor, of N. Y.; Trout, Tweed, Vail, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, Witte, Wright, Zollikoffer.

Nays—Messrs. James C. Allen, Appleton, Ball, Barry, Benson, Bugg, Campbell, of Ohio; Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Clark, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullom, Dick, Dickinson, Dunbar, Eastman, Eddy, Edmonds, English, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Flagler, Florence, Franklin, Giddings, Harlan, of Ohio; Harlan, of Ind.; Harrison, Haven, Hiester, Hill, Howe, Hunt, Kerr, Knox, McCulloch, Macy, Mattison, Middleswarth, Miller, of Mo.; Morgan, Noble, Norton, Oliver, of Mo.; Parker, Pennington, Pringle, Ready, Riddle, Ritchie, of Pa.; Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Smith, of N. Y.; Smith, of Ala.; Taylor, of Ohio; Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Wade, Washburne, of Ill.; Washburne, Jr., of Me.; Wells, Wentworth, of Ill.; Wentworth, of Mass.; Wheeler and Yates.

Mr. Bissell introduced a bill making a grant of land to the States and Territories, for the benefit of indigent insane persons. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wentworth, of Ill., introduced a bill extending the benefit of the pension laws to all persons serving in the late war with Great Britain, and the Indian wars prior thereto.

Mr. Henn introduced a bill granting a homestead to settlers on public lands, and providing for their sale to actual settlers. Messrs. Dawson and Grow likewise introduced homestead bills.

More than thirty bills were introduced by various members, granting lands for railroad purposes.

Mr. Cobb introduced a bill extending the time for the payment of the duties on railroad iron, and for ...

General News.

NEWS ITEMS.

The anniversaries of the Birth of Washington and the Battle of Buena Vista, are to be celebrated at Cincinnati, on the 22nd of February.

The Swedish Government has decided on a vast system of railways, the execution of which will be confided to an English Company. The Government has formally interdicted the Mormons from publicly performing their worship in Norway.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Eastern mail for Nashville, containing the mail of Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, New York, &c., was stolen from the stage between the cities of Nashville and Louisville, between the 25th and 27th ult.

At Columbus, Mississippi, a project has been started to build a cotton factory, with a capital of $35,000.

It is stated that Donald G. Mitchell, (Ike Marvel) has determined to resign the Consulate at Vienna, to which Mr. Marcy appointed him last spring.

A Vienna paper asserts that Gortschakoff, who is still at Bucharest, has sent off to St. Petersburg, loaded with chains, a son of a Wallachian Prince, one of whose letters, giving information to Omar Pasha, had been intercepted. Six boyards had also been transported to Siberia, for relations with the Turkish chief.

M. de Saulay's discovery of the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah is considered one of the most striking within the whole range of Biblical antiquity. The disinterment of Nineveh is, as a matter of feeling, a small matter, compared with the discovery of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Tribunal of Angouleme (France) has fined a railroad engineer two hundred francs for having failed to notice the red flag, the signal to stop. No accident had resulted from his negligence, but it was thought best to make an example.

INDIA RUBBER ON RAILWAYS.—On the N. J. Central Railroad, they are laying, for the space of two miles, India rubber sleepers under the iron rails, expecting thus to relieve the train of those sudden jars which ruin the running gear so speedily, do away with very much of the noise, and communicate a springy, elastic motion to the rider.

The Indigo plant thrives well at the Sandwich Islands, in all moist situations, and grows spontaneously wherever it once gets rooted. In fact, from a single plant, it spreads with great rapidity, covering in a few years, many contiguous acres, and rooting out everything else, even the thick sod of a heavy sward.

CHINA.—Dr. Bridgman says that the last Census of China which he saw in print, was for the year 1813, which made the population of the Empire more than 361,000,000. He is confident that the present population cannot be less than 400,000,000.

The first shad caught this year, was taken at Savannah last week. It weighed four pounds, and was purchased by Mr. A. Haywood, for thirty dollars!

The Irish have become a bread-eating people at length. The consumption of breadstuffs is now enormous, notwithstanding the abundance and comparative cheapness of potatoes, excellent in quality.

The Provincial Government of Bohemia has issued circulars, forbidding Jews to give their children Christian names, or to keep Christian servants.

PHOTOGRAPHY ON LINEN.—Messrs. Wolff, of Paris, have placed before the French Institute some specimens of photography on linen, oil cloth, chintz, &c.

The aggregate salaries of 763 clerks in Washington, is said to be $894,400.

Mr. Richard Bamford has been suffering for some time past from the bite of a spider. He was bitten on one of his feet, and at one time during his illness his whole body was affected by inflammation, and his life was despaired of. We understand that hopes are now entertained of his recovery. About two months ago a little child died, a short distance from Trenton, from the bite of a spider.—*Trenton Gazette.*

Taking the last Census as the basis of calculation, there is at this time about six hundred million dollars' worth of live stock in the United States. Their value exceeds that of all the manufacturing establishments in the country, and also exceeds the capital employed in commerce, both inland and foreign.

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Cincinnati Gazette says the result in the change of the Fire Department of that city, from volunteer to pay, as demonstrated in six months' experience, is—

Peace and good order in our streets.
Silence and quiet at our engine houses.
Harmony among the entire membership.
And reform in their moral and social condition.

CIGAR MAKERS' CONVENTION.—The Boston Transcript fears this proposed Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., like too many others, will only end in—smoke; but if the members should succeed in improving the quality of cigars, their praise would be in everybody's mouth.

"The Shawm," a "Library of Church Music," (as it is termed,) by Messrs. Bradbury and Root, assisted by Messrs. Hastings and T. B. Mason, is having a sale, we are informed, quite as wonderful in its way as was that of Mrs. Stowe's far-famed work. Scarcely four months have elapsed since its first publication, and yet the almost incredible number of *forty-eight thousand* copies have already been printed, while the demand shows no signs of diminution. This sale is vastly greater than any other similar work ever had in the same time.—*New York Evangelist.*

The proposition to appropriate the sum of $20,000 towards a monument to Mr. Calhoun, has been laid on the table in the South Carolina House of Representatives by a vote of 60 to 49. It was objected that such a distinction in favor of Mr. Calhoun would be invidious, since Sumpter, Marion, and other distinguished Carolinians had not been equally honored.

The aeronaut, M. Arban, who made an ascent from Barcelona more than two years ago, and had not since been heard of, and who was believed to have fallen into the sea and been drowned, has made his appearance again. An Alicant letter says, that his balloon went over to Africa, and that he was seized and made a slave, and continued in that state for two years, when he made his escape.

M. de Lammenais is decidedly considered as on the eve of dying and the whole clergy of France are daily directing letters to the renowned priest, to conjure him to return to better sentiments towards the Pope and the Roman faith. One of his friends wrote to him the following phrase, which terminated his letter: "Be a Democrat, and keep your opinion on Republicanism, but return to the Christian faith."

Seven hundred turkeys from Tennessee, were sold lately at public auction, in Charleston, averaging about $1,85 per pair.

It is said that the amount in the verdict in Bennett's case is the largest ever awarded on a trial for libel in this country.

Henry Ward Beecher, is about to publish three volumes, entitled "Star Papers," the contributions he has furnished to the columns of the Independent during the past three or four years.

On Monday week there was snow on the ground at Randolph, N. H., to the depth of eight inches, with the mercury at zero.

A firm at Louisville is engaged very extensively this season, in packing pork for the English market.

...

POLITICAL NEWS.

THE VOTE.—The following is said to be the vote which defeated Armstrong, and made Tucker Printer of the Senate:—

For Armstrong—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Cass, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Gwin, Hamlin, James, Johnson, Norris, Pettit, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Walker, Williams.

For Tucker—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Bright, Broadhead, Chase, Clayton, Cooper, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Everett, Fish, Foot, Hunter, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Thompson, of Ky., Wade, Weller, Wright.

The vote for Tucker is composed of 13 Whigs, 9 Democrats, 2 F. S. Whigs, and 2 Free Soilers. The Southern members declare the votes of Sumner, Chase, Wade and Seward, for a "Hard" candidate for Printer, the richest joke of the age. Politics, like "Poverty, makes strange Bedfellows."

DENIED.—The Washington correspondent of the North American, says:—

"We have the best authority for saying, that the story that Minister Gadsden demanded of Mexico the confirmation of the Garay Grant, or that the United States would take possession of the Mesilla Valley, is wholly groundless.

THE ERIE TROUBLE.—A message from Gov. Bigler was received at Erie, on the 12th, saying that his sympathies are with the people of Erie, and that whatever he can do, consistent with duty and law, shall be done, and that if his presence can be of any service at Erie, he will cheerfully come.

BOSTON.—The municipal election resulted in no choice for Mayor. Benjamin Seaver, who was supported by the regular Whigs, lacks 1,700 votes of a re-election. This result greatly elates the "Maine law" advocates.

TENNESSEE.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to tax the selling of slaves when carried on as a business.

The Senate, by a majority of one, has refused to repeal the Homestead Law of that State.

MIKE WALSH'S LAST.—We hear that one of the "very hards" was congratulating himself yesterday in Mike's presence upon the cordiality with which the President treated him in a recent interview—"shaking him by the hand with an affectionate warmth," as he explained. He asked Mike whether it didn't look as though his Excellency might be coming round to the Hards. "No," said Mike, "it looks more like the sheriff shaking hands with a fellow after he has pulled the cap over his eyes!"—*Star.*

TEXAS.—A resolution has been introduced in the Texas Legislature, fixing the 1st of July, 1855, as the period before which holders of the public debt, who have been adjudged to have a lien on the five million fund reserved by the United States, as creditors to whom duties on imports were pledged, shall file the releases required by the proviso of the boundary act, or their claims shall be annulled and cancelled. Judging by the tone of the Austin Gazette, these compulsory measures to bring creditors to a final settlement speedily, are likely to pass both Houses.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The members of the Legislature are again agitating the question of giving to the people the election of Presidential Electors. It is exceedingly questionable whether the Palmetto State Legislators will make this concession to popular rights, so wedded are they to the old customs of the past.

A report has been made in the Legislature in favor of chartering all the Banks applying ...

...

A HOME FOR ALL; OR, THE GRAVEL WALL, AND OCTAGON MODE OF BUILDING. —New, cheap, convenient, superior, and adapted to rich and poor, showing its superiority over brick, stone and frame houses; the cost, capacity, beauty, compactness and utility of octagon houses; the author's residence, barns and out-buildings; board and plank walls; the workingmen's dwelling, &c., with engraved illustrations. By O. S. Fowler. Price, pre-paid by mail, 87 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers, No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

"The author of this work, a prominent advocate of the doctrine of progress, has here applied his principles to the improvement of house-building. Professionally devoted to the science of Phrenology he has yet occupied much time, and thought for several years past in planning the best mode of building the home of his future life. He has succeeded, in devising a method, which will bring a comfortable dwelling within the reach of the poorer classes, while it admits any degree of elegance and luxury, which may be demanded by the taste and convenience of the proprietor. Except in one particular—and this greatly improved by himself—Mr. Fowler claims this mode as his own invention. The two main features of the plan are the octagon form and the gravel wall." * * * *

"What then is the perfect building material? That which is simple, durable, easily applied, everywhere abundant, easily rendered beautiful, comfortable and every way complete. * * * *

"After the selection of his material, Mr. Fowler proceeds to illustrate the advantages of the octagonal form, and to give minute and explicit directions for the practical realization of his ideas. His statements, which are marked by a certain pithy quaintness of expression, are accompanied by figures and specifications, showing the economical benefits that result from his plan. The volume, moreover, contains numerous suggestions in regard to several important points of domestic arrangement, agricultural economics, and the practical philosophy of life in general. * * * * *

"The author knows how to speak 'right out,' without mincing his words. Hence his work is of a very readable character, and will form a welcome addition to the rural library."—*New York Tribune.*

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The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1853.

REMARKS—There has been but a limited amount of business doing since our last notice, and but few changes to notice in prices. Bark continues excessively dull, owing to the high rates of freight to Europe. Breadstuffs have been less active under the late foreign advices by the Arctic and Asia, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn have declined,—the market closing unsettled. The Cotton market has been quiet, but prices are steadily maintained.—Coffee has been somewhat unsettled, and prices have again advanced. Coal is less active, and cargo sales have been effected at lower prices. In Fruits there is rather more doing. In Hemp and Hides no transactions. Indigo is held firmly. There is a good demand for Iron, but at prices generally below the views of holders. In Lumber no change. Molasses is very quiet, owing to the want of stocks to operate in. Naval Stores and Oils remain without change, and the sales have been limited. Provisions are exceedingly quiet, but prices remain without change. Rice is in fair request at former rates. Cloverseed is dull, and prices lower. In Teas there is more firm-

...

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots
Of DEXTER & BROTHER, *Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St., N. Y.*
Of HOTCHKISS & Co., *Boston, Mass.*
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Of W. & H. TAYLOR, *Baltimore, Md.*
Of F. HAGAN & Co., *Nashville, Tenn.*
Of S. W. PEASE, *28 West Sixth St., and 29 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money received directly by themselves, or through their authorized travelling agents.

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY CHARLES CAMBLOS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER.

No. 26 South Third Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing firm:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6's '56	108	—	Kensington	68½	70
" '62	115	—	P Township	34	36
" '67	120½	—	Girard	12½	12½
" '68	120½	—	Western	—	70
" 5s '53	102	—	Man&Mechs	29	29½
" '65	100	100½	Bk of Com	66	66½
July interest off			Camden N J	56½	60
Philada 6s	101½	102½	Germantown	63	—
" 5s	93½	94	Trent Bk Co	36½	—
" 6sGas	93	93½	Pitt'bg Bk	55½	57
County 5s	88	88½	M & M Pitts	55	—
Penna 6s	100	—	Exchange, Pitts	54½	—
" 5s	89½	90	Com, Cin	15	—
Kentucky 6s	106	—	Louis, Ky	112	113
Tennessee 5s	90½	91	Kentucky Bk	111	112½
Illinois 6s	—	—	Northern	116	—
Cincinnati 6s	96½	98	Union, Tenn	91	—
TexasTNotes	29	—	Plant's, Tenn	91	—
" Bds 8s	50	—	Vicksburg	13	13½
Schuyl N 6s	75½	76½	Com, Natchez	—	—
Lehigh N 6s	94½	95	N O Gas Lt	121	126
" Int Loan	94½	—	Schuyl Nav	21½	22½
" Mort 6s	96½	97	" pref'd to	30½	30½
C & D C'l 6s	94	95	Lehigh Nav	63	63½
C & Am R Bds	92	92½	C & Del Cal	135	140
BeaMdw R 6s	86	90	Morris Cl	15½	15½
Susqueh Cl 6s	61	63	Penn&OhioCl	—	20
Norrist'n R 6s	98	—	Union Cl	14	14½
Harris R 6s	97	97½	Cam&Am R	150	151½
Wil R 6s	94	95	Penna R	47	47½
Read R 6s	80½	81	Bea Mdw R	37½	38
" Mort 6s	92½	93	Lykens Val R	15	—
U S Bk Shares	3½	3½	North Am Cl	14	16
N Amer Bk	154	155	Susqueh Cl	11½	13
Penna Bank	119	121	Norristown R	53½	55
Philadelphia	132	133	Harrisburg R	52½	52½
Far & Mec	70½	—	Reading Road	39	39½
Commercial	60½	62	Wilmington R	39½	40½
N Liberty	60	—	Minehill R	69	70
Mechanics	30½	30½	N Liberty Gas	22	25
Southwark	80	81	N W Min Co	—	25
			L'g Island R R	14½	15

NOTICES OF JANUARY NO. OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

It is par excellence The Lady's Book of America.—*N. Y. Republican.*

Prompt thus far has been Godey's character, and if the New Year comes in only half as roseate and smiling, and arrayed in costume one-half as brilliant as in this priceless periodical, we shall hail it with cheering, and sigh not over the remembrance of pleasing features in a year gone by.—*Almont Palladium.*

Godey's is the only Magazine now published worthy of the name.—*N. J. Village Record.*

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for January is already on our table. *Godey is the prince of Magazine publishers. He does not publish an extraordinary number at the beginning of the year, and then* ...

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twenty-five cents a line for the first insertion.
Twenty cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Double column Advertisements, a price and a half.

☞ Payment is required in advance.

☞ Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns, will confer a favor by mentioning that they saw the advertisement in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW AND CHORAL ADVOCATE

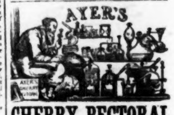
IS the cheapest and best Musical Paper in the world. This Journal (which has heretofore been published monthly) commences its fifth year in January next, and thenceforward it will be published every two weeks—on every other Thursday, thereby giving more than twice as much matter without any increase in price. Each number contains sixteen quarto pages, four of which are new music, consisting of glees, hymn tunes, chants, anthems, dedication and holyday pieces, and, in short, every variety of music adapted to purposes of religious worship, to public occasions and to the home circle; all of which will be of a practical character and such as can be sung by persons of ordinary musical attainments. In the Editorial department of the REVIEW are engaged (in addition to Mr. Cady, the former editor) gentlemen of the highest talent and ripest musical experience, among whom are, GEORGE F. ROOT, WM. B. BRADBURY, THOMAS HASTINGS and LOWELL MASON; and its circle of correspondence, home and foreign, is complete. The REVIEW will also be a regular medium for the announcement of new musical publications by all the leading publishing houses in the Union. The subscription list of this paper is now larger than that of any similar journal in the world, and the new arrangements, rendering it the cheapest as well as (it is hoped) the most valuable musical paper ever published, must largely increase its already unparalleled circulation.

TERMS: *One dollar per annum, or six copies for five dollars*, always in advance.

☞ The music alone in a volume would cost over five dollars in the usual form. Beside this, there will be an immense amount of musical news, essays, criticisms, instruction, *&c., &c., all for only one dollar!* Every one feeling a particle of interest in the cause of music will surely subscribe.

Specimen numbers sent on receipt of two letter postage stamps. Address, (always post-paid,)

MASON BROTHERS.



Selected Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE DANUBE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

No! no! they shall not have it—
The proud, the perfidious Kaul!
Although it gain the glorious prize,
They'll dye it red with blood.
They shall not have the Danube—
Through Cleo or Kalarasch!
With ten times fifty thousand men,
To count is no sign!
They shall not have the Danube—
Nor source, nor course, nor sea!
They shall not, shall not have it—
Legions of them shall die!

If oath is vain, like cowards,
We let them now, and take
And yield them all that once we had,
Yet Peace or Mercy's sake.
What then? will clear coffee them?
The Danube's fair and free.
But as not Water and the Kine,
And as to Father Rhine
They shall not have the Danube—
Nor source, nor course, nor sea!
They shall not, shall not have it—
The broad, the strong the free!

Well stop them at the threshold—
The better now than then.
And show them what a strength there lies
In sons of honest men.
We'll yield them not an step
By Danube's rolling tide;
And each Cossack and the Cross
Will rue the rightful side.
No, no! they shall not have it—
Nor source, nor course, nor sea!
They shall not have the Danube—
The broad, the strong the free!

Selected Articles.

THE OLD CIDER MILL AND THE THIEF.

The following is an extract from "Country Margins," a series of articles which appear from time to time in the "Albany State Register:"

"However, let to pause over it, and take it down slowly, as the boys do the puppies in the orchard."

There are memories that come clustering about those "here," those "puppies," and the "orchard." Do you remember the old Cider Mill, friend Margins, and the old horse, as he travelled round and round, meeting with a slow and dignified tread, "hitched" to the long lever that turned the wooden mill that crushed the apples into pomatto? Do you remember the great "cheese" in its bandage of straw beneath the press, and how, when the great screws were turned in the massive, gallows-shaped frame, the rich juice of the apples came gushing out and coursing into the great tub placed to receive it? Do you remember how, when a mere, shy urchin, as they came along on their way home from school, filled them fuller with sweet cider from the long of the barrel? Do you remember how, in the long winter nights you sat around the fire-place between huge wooden logs, and the jubilee of cider, and the platter of doughnuts were placed on the old cherry table that sat out in the middle of the kitchen, and how you helped yourself to the cider and the doughnuts, and how happy each one was, as he and with his mother sang of home in one hand and doughnut in the other, before that old-fashioned kitchen fire-place? Those were pleasant times, but they are memories now. And then the apple, pumpkin, or "boss," as they were called, when the young men and maidens came together to pare apples, and tell and laugh and play old-fashioned plays, and say soft things to one another, and eat pumpkin pies, and be happy after the fashion of the country people when you and I were young. Primitive times those were, friend Margins, and our grand daughters and grandsons would turn up their noses longer than were they to be present at an old-fashioned apple-bee, such as they used to have out in old Dutchess, when the country was new, and the fashions were primitive."

We remember, when we were young, there was a lucrative tree in our father's orchard which bore choice winter apples. It was called the big tree, because it was the largest in the orchard. The fruit of this tree was always left until the last, and was gathered with great care. There was a worthless fellow living in the neighborhood, who one year coveted a portion of the fruit on the "big tree," and was not deterred from his acquisition by the divine command not to steal. Then stole not steal." A quantity of the apples disappeared one night, and the tracks of whoever stole them had a strong resemblance to those made by the heelless boots of our delinquent neighbor. There were two inseparable friends on the old homestead in those early days: the one a "colored gentleman," by the name of Shadrach, who came to our father's possession in payment for a debt, and who ran away regularly two or three times a year, and then as regularly ran back again, just as his master began to indulge the hope that he had got rid of him for good. The other was a growling, half mastiff and half bull, of a noble presence and fearless courage—"Ester" and "Shadrach" were inseparable. They worked and played together, slept together, in the same loft, and Shadrach never ate a meal while the dog lived, at least at home, without sharing it with his canine friend. He would talk will "Ester" for hours, when they were alone, and although he didn't say much himself, yet "Shadrach" said a great many things, and God does'nt argued out a great many queer propositions, suppose when "Ester" showed a want of dissent.

One chilly night in October, Shadrach and Ester had been out along the cornfields on a transcendental coon hunt. On their return, the dog dashed off through the orchard, and in a minute or two commenced barking, and Shadrach, of course, supposed he had treed a coon as one of the first issue. Now, Shadrach had an abiding faith in spiritual manifestations, and stood in mystical awe of the gentleman in black, and all manner of spooks in general. Upon arriving at the "big tree," by the foot of which Ester sat, and looking up among the branches he saw there in the darkness a great black object, with something too white to seem of like a striking sheet in its hand. Shadrach's hair began to unroot as he looked, and fallowing a moment's reflection, he concluded that the old Nick himself had come after him. He would fall will "Ester" for hours, when they were alone, and although he didn't say much himself, yet "Shadrach" said a great many things, and God does'nt argued out a great many queer propositions, suppose when "Ester" showed a want of dissent.

"Mass, massa! Ister got de debbil in de big apple tree!"

"What is that, you woolly-pated rascal?" replied his master.

"Ister got de debbil treed in de big apple tree," repeated the negro.

A scrub was lighted, and upon going into the orchard, there was Shadrach's master under the tree, with a bag half filled with the coveted fruit. Ester had not heard a word to him, but after giving Shadrach certain directions, started quietly to the house. Old Shadrach laid his jacket down at the roots of the apple tree, and ordering Ester to watch it, said to the sergeant at the bag,

"Look hee, you brack tief, you coop down, and I'll come and beat off wunst more. Ugly dog dat. Ise a white tief up like a coon. Ise no coon up dere like turkey. Tain' nah."

Shadrach rose to his feet, and laid about him quickly now! When the day broke, there was the tired in the tree, and there was Ester watching him. When the sun rose they were there. The negro gave Ester his breakfast, and let him his jacket at the tree in the tree, to watch for father and the "boys," of whom we were one, went to hunting corn in the orchard. Ester's cheek came, and there was the dog at the roots, and the man perched among the branches of the "big apple tree." The hero remained for dinner, and when we returned the tree was there still. The tired called homeward to our father to allow him to come down.

"Well!" was the reply, "why don't you come down?"

"That infernal dog will eat me up if I do," said the thief.

"Very likely," was the calm rejoinder, and we went on hunting the coon. Once or twice the occupant of the apple tree, after shaking and fastening the dog, attempted to descend but Ester's irony scented him of his peril, and he went back to his perch. There came on another hunter among in such contraries all the day as was the coon. Yah! yah! he would break out in ancient-dislike conversation, then roll and holler, and rub! yah! among the surrender until you could hear him a half-mile. The sun went down behind the hills, and there was still the thief and the dog. We all began to be supper, and in the twilight of the evening to pity to the famished and frightened caitiff, the dog was withdrawn, and he was permitted to climb away home. He never stole apples again, or anything else from our father, while "Ester" and old "Shadrach" remained on the farm.

[P.S. Whiskey-drinking never contributed wealth into a man's pocket, happiness to his family, or respectability to his character—therefore, whiskey is a non-accumulator, and it is best to let it alone.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA.

The French General Daumas, director of affairs in Algeria, has just published an interesting and original work on the Horses of the African desert, in which he gives all the experiences of Abd-el-Kader and other Arab chiefs, as well as his own. The following extract from his work is a summary of this work, from which the following passages are translated:

The horse of the true breed (Seurh) has his origin somewhere amongst the Arabs of the desert like the date tree. According to his age he bears a different name. He is called poulain, and then he is called Hadjeur, if he never drinks without looking at his master, and so as to hunt by an understanding like from the crump to the head, the flexible crupper; then he is called Hadjeur, if he never shakes himself, paws the ground, neighs when a food be'ardjeu is offered to him, which he begins to eat without ever breathing it three or four times. It is of the horse of this kind that Arabs say, "Give him barley and abuse him." If a horse neighs with joy at the sight of an enemy and seems to salute, with graceful movements of his head, the green tree and the flowing waters;